

you consider unfit for the poorest political office to the communion table as a Christian brother, are not guilty of a gross inconsistency? Certainly—for they set up a higher standard in politics than in religion, and help to shield the corruptions of the church. Let me ask such if they can expect to vote away slavery while they make it christian and worthy of christian fellowship? If they do they must be weak-headed or not right at heart, for any man or woman of common sense must see that the institutions of a country cannot be pure, while its religion is corrupt.

G. B. S.

## ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

SALEM, OCTOBER 17, 1845.

"I love agitation when there is cause for it—the alarm bell which startles the inhabitants of a city, saves them from being burned in their beds."—Edmund Burke.

## GIDDINGS ON DISSOLUTION.

The letter of Joshua R. Giddings on our first page is a strange mixture of false and true doctrine. Were he not connected with the Whig party, and standing before the people as one of its representatives, we doubt not but his vision would be clearer, and the opinions which he so honestly entertains and frankly expresses, would be somewhat different. As it is, he is far in advance of his party, and boldly avows doctrines which are unpopular with a majority of them, and which his political opponents have tried to use to his disadvantage.

We understand he is a member of a church which holds loving fellowship with those who enslave their fellow men; and thus endorses the christian character of the plunderers of God's poor. This fact would of itself have a tendency to close his eyes to the enormous guilt of those who ecclesiastically sustain the unchristian system and we were therefore prepared to hear him say, that although slavery is the source of more crime and licentiousness than all other causes combined, sacrificing annually nearly thirty thousand human lives, yet he imputed the apathy of the American churches in relation to three millions of bondmen in their own land, more to a want of information, than a lack of moral feeling, or of christian principle. If instead of being the enslavers of their fellow men, the pious plunderers of God's poor, Southern Presbyterians had made a practice of "marrying their deceased wife's sister" and moving their feet to sounds of music in the ball room the northern churches would have been all alive upon the subject, and made themselves acquainted with the veriest minutia in relation to so flagrant a violation of christian principle. The very ignorance which he pleads as their excuse, will be the cause of their condemnation.

He admits that the Constitution is in some respects pro-slavery, but not to the extent the American Anti-Slavery Society regards it. His assertion that the slaveholding power has wrested from it a support which the framers of that instrument never designed it should give, amounts to but little, so long as his previous admission stands before us. If he believes the Constitution to be pro-slavery in a single clause, we deny that he can rightfully swear to support it. We care not, so far as the obligation to refuse all sanction to it is concerned, whether it be pro-slavery in many parts, or only in one; he has no right to promise to uphold it if it be false to God and humanity in a single particular. Would he claim a right to promise to support its pro-slavery parts, if they stood out separate from the rest of the document, and required a distinct oath? We think he would not. Whence then does he derive his right, to swear to support them in connection with the rest?

His opinion of the fathers who framed the Constitution, is far better than the one we entertain, and better than our friend has of himself. He declares they acted as they thought best under the circumstances, but were they now living and possessed of the information upon the subject which the people of the present time are, they would not have framed such a Constitution as they did. Yet although he possesses the knowledge of which they were destitute, living at a time when the great mistakes which the fathers made are clearly seen and felt, having the light of principle and of experience as his guide, he annually renews the foul and blood-stained covenant, and in the presence of God and the universe swears to support that gray compact which he tells us the fathers would now refuse to adopt. Strange inconsistency, the fruit of party despotism, and lack of faith in moral power.

We are glad however that friend Giddings appears to feel so deeply and so keenly, the insults and the outrages that the North has received at the hands of slavery, and we hope that he will learn ere long that we have no right to expect better treatment so long as we wickedly aid the South to oppress and enslave our brother man, and lend our support to this God-accursed Union. He says, "with my hands thus clothed and dripping with the blood of the slaves, I cannot reverence a

union with those States that have involved us in such overwhelming guilt and disgrace." Why in the name of humanity does he not cleanse his hands from the crimson stain?—why does he suffer them to drip with human gore, impressing their bloody imprint upon all they touch? Why does he not wash in the Jordan of Dissolution? Is the remedy so simple that he will not try it? Better, far better, to wash and be cleansed, than proclaim to the world that his hands are clothed and dripping with blood, and that he still continues to hold political fellowship with the murderers who have persuaded him to aid them in their work.

But we are glad he declares, that in the event of the annexation of Texas, he should consider the Union dissolved, and a new one formed with which the North should have no connection. It would be more consistent for him to refuse to support the Constitution, but if he cannot see it his duty so to do, but should go to Washington, we hope to hear of his return in the event of annexation, and his faithful advocacy of out and out Disunion doctrine, and opposition to the abominable sentiment "Slavery in or Slavery out, Texas in or Texas out, the Union, the Union forever."

We designed saying more about this letter, but time will not permit us so to do, and we leave it with our readers to separate the true from the false, to retain the wheat, and cast away the chaff.

## INDIANA A. S. SOCIETY.

This Society holds its meetings the present week at Newport, Wayne county. That place was decided upon with the expectation that the committee from the London Yearly Meeting of Friends, would make it convenient to attend.

It is perhaps known to most of our readers that there has been a separation in the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Orthodox Friends, upon Anti-slavery grounds. The abolitionists of that body, after vainly trying to induce it to take an Anti-slavery position, withdrew and organized under the name of the "Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends," and sent out epistles in the usual form to other Yearly Meetings in this country and in Europe. Their epistles were, for the most part, treated with silent contempt, and their organization regarded as a nonentity. The London Yearly Meeting became somewhat interested in their situation, and in order to effect a reconciliation between the parties, appointed a committee to visit this country, and to labor with the members of the pro-slavery and anti-slavery Yearly Meetings. The committee consists of Wm. Foster, Josiah Foster, John Allen and Geo. Stacy from England, and Joseph Bewley from Ireland: the first named is a minister, and the others are all elders.

We are glad our Indiana friends gave them an opportunity of attending the annual gathering, but have not the most distant idea that they will embrace it. They didn't come to this country to attend anti-slavery meetings, they came on a great mission, on a kind of semi-religious visit, and of course will do nothing that will identify them with the abolitionists of America—that would be going out of their appropriate sphere. They may, and do plead for the slave when they are at home in old England, in that great country where the very rulers are abolitionists. Two of them—Joseph Foster and George Stacy—recently attended a great meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. They took their seats upon the platform beside Joseph John Gurney, who was chairman on that occasion. We don't know but they will be consistent, every-day abolitionists in this country. We hope they may, but fear they will not, for being an abolitionist in America, is very different from being an abolitionist in England. In the one country a man gains popularity by it, in the other he loses cast. A voyage from England to America has as astonishing an influence upon the moral constitution of a British abolitionist, as does a trip to Liberia upon the colored man of this country. The one converts a nuisance into a christian missionary, the other changes an abolitionist into a dumb dog that cannot bark.

Joseph John Gurney was a flaming abolitionist before he came to America and after he went home. He could make speeches at anti-slavery gatherings, preside at the meetings of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and do various other anti-slavery work; but when he was in this country, we could not even persuade him to let a meeting be called, that he might testify as an eye witness, to what Freedom had done for the British West India colonies. It is true he afterwards addressed a series of letters to his "Dear Friends" Henry Clay, and told him what emancipation had effected in those islands; but there was nothing in this to lessen his popularity, but on the contrary he was better thought of for calling that terrible despot his

friend. Edward Abdy stood up like a true man, so too did George Thompson and poured out his eloquent and scathing rebukes upon the guilty oppressor. The aristocrats of this country tried to cajole and flatter Lord Morpeth into their service, but Lord as he is, he was above the influence of their petty skin-deep aristocracy and remained steadfast in his hatred of chattelism. Harriet Martineau is another of the faithful few, and this is the more remarkable as she is a great authoress as every body knows, and exceedingly popular, but she preferred principle to popularity, and laid her world-wide reputation upon the altar of humanity. But these are about all the English visitors of note that we know of, who were abolitionists on both sides of the Atlantic. Cox, Hoby, Reid, Matheson, Gurney and all others who have come on a religious mission, have found their principles too weak to stand before the terrible power of the despotic ruler of this country.

## CITIZENS' MEETING.

We have received another communication in regard to this meeting, in which the author corrects some statements in friend Murray's letter of last week—that in relation to its being a packed meeting on the part of the friends of freedom, the motion of Murray, the character of the resolutions, the decision of the meeting upon Prescott's appeal, &c.

Were the people of Salem ignorant of the facts in the case, it might be profitable, perhaps, to prolong this discussion, but we trust that the great majority are informed, and need no more light upon the subject; and we presume their own good sense and love of truth have long since condemned the mobocratic proceedings of those who called that meeting. There are doubtless some who would believe the statements of the Rev. Moberat in preference to those of any other person, or even the testimony of their own senses, and as such are beyond the reach of fact or argument, it is useless to spend more time upon them.

For information as to the time and place of sundry anti-slavery meetings, see "Notices" in another column.

## STARTLING FACTS!

There are every year born in a certain section of this country, from one hundred, to one hundred and fifty thousand illegitimate children; many of them being the offspring of church members, class leaders, and preachers!

There are also in the same neighborhood, from one to two hundred thousand church members who are living as husbands and wives who have not been united by any legal marriage service—some of these are preachers!

In the same place there are many men who take unto themselves a 2nd, a 3rd, or a 4th wife while the 1st is living; and who continue to be regarded by their religious societies as good christians, and the act defended as a christian act!

There is in this land a great Brothel which contains over a million of inmates who by its regulations are not permitted to leave their mode of life and lead one in conformity with the principles of purity!

We have hundreds of fathers—men who are regarded as respectable—who sell their daughters to the keeper of this house, and live upon the price of their prostitution!

Those who desire a key by which they may explain the existence of the above facts, will find it in the single word—SLAVERY!

## OUR CAUSE.

We have just received letters from our friends Samuel Brooke and Abby Kelley, enclosing the names of sixty nine new subscribers, and a list of pledges and donations amounting to nearly \$200.00, all of which were obtained at their last two meetings. We have taken the liberty of giving a few extracts, and hope they will excuse us for making thus public their private communications. Samuel Brooke thus writes under date of Oakland, October 10th.

"I apprehend the Liberty party was pretty well killed off at Green Plain, and think it is to a considerable extent here. We go tomorrow to Indiana to attend the annual meeting of the State society at Newport."

"I send you a copy of the 'Slaveholder's Religion.' It is selling very fast, and I had only 4000 printed. I shall soon be obliged to get out another edition."

Abby Kelley's letter is dated Springboro' Oct. 10th. She says,

"Our meeting at Xenia was as cold as ice until the last evening, when we broke up the ice as became evident by our having a row. Three eggs were thrown after we left the house; one of them hitting S. S. Foster. These symptoms encouraged us, and Stephen feels drawn to go there again. At Green Plain we had a pretty good time. We were surprised to find what a little handful of Quakers it was, who had made such a

tremendous stir: a very small Monthly meeting in a little log house. Surely 'one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.' They had many of them been seduced by Third party, but they are now almost all high and dry out of its filthy waters."

"Elizabeth Borton is now accompanying me. We have seen all the Donaldsons. They are a noble family, and all occupy the true Disunion ground. They think there had better be a Society formed for this section of the State, and for the south-eastern part of Indiana, where most of the anti-slavery of that State lies."

## NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle makes the following amusing summary of the means which the North furnishes to the South, and which our Southern neighbors are almost entirely dependent upon the North for:

"They build our houses, they adorn them with furniture, and supply them with every comfort and convenience of which we have ever conjured. They educate our children, and cover our nakedness from head to foot, with hats and shoes, coats and shirts—we eat their flour, cheese, butter, apples, codfish, potatoes, pickles, pork and onions—we feed our cattle with their hay, drive their horses in their harness to their carriages, with their whips—we walk with their sticks, ride on their saddles, write on their paper, wash with their soap, scrub with their brushes, sweep with their brooms, milk in their pails, cook in their pots, strike with their hammers, blow with their bellows, cut with their axes, sow with their seed, reap with their hooks, pull with their leather, white-wash with their lime, paint with their paint, march by their tunes, read by their lights, drink their Congress water and rum, smoke their segars—and last and best of these blessings, we marry their pretty girls, who make the best of wives."

The above summary is incomplete; let us see if we cannot add something which the Chronicle has modestly omitted.

The north plait our slave whips, make our plantation branding irons, and forge the fetters which we fasten upon women. They sell us rifles with which to shoot runaway slaves, manufacture our Bowie-knives and inscribe upon them "Death to abolition." They are the watch-dogs that guard our plantations, the blood hounds that hunt down our fugitive bondmen. They legalize our slavery, baptize it in the name of christianity, and swear to support it under the Constitution. They invite our men-thieves to the pulpit, take communion with our women whippers, and regard our baby-stealers as excellent christians. They quote the Bible in defence of our "patriarchal institution," and to save our reputation make God a slaveholder and Paul a slave-catcher, and last and not least to be deplored we give them, what some call, the Devil's pay; we kick them and cuff them, cheat them and plunder them—they become our miserable groveling slaves, more mean and more despicable than those on our southern plantations who wear the fetters of involuntary servitude.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Thursday Oct. 24 at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. in 15 days from Liverpool, having left that port on the 19th ult at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Cotton Market was active at full prices, with a speculative feeling.

The fears entertained of a failure in crops were dissipated by fine weather.

The Maria for railway speculation continues unabated in England, France and other countries.

The unexpected arrival, Sept. 11, at Liverpool, of the steamship Unicorn, from Halifax, created as much surprise and conjecture as did her arrival here a few weeks since. It was rumored that she had been chartered by the London Times & Co. being by express news of a War with Mexico—she only wanted new boilers! She made the passage in 13 days, and of course anticipated the Hibernia by two or three days.

The Queen has returned from her German tour. She called, on her way home, at the Chateau d'Eau, and passed a night or two under the hospitable roof of the King of the French. The meeting of the two monarchs on the shore of Treport is set forth with all the wordy minuteness of London letter-writers. A bathing-machine was the only available conveyance at hand for landing Queen Victoria on the dominions of her powerful neighbors, and in this frail thing of planks the "anointed" monarchs embraced, with a becoming sense of the ludicrous.

The deer-killing at Gotha, at which the Queen was a spectator, has been rather strongly denounced in some of the leading organs of public opinion. The massacre, according to all the accounts, was of a most systematic and savage kind.

The Royal family are now at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, and in a few days will return to Windsor. The Queen's continental trip occupied a month—one of the most extended periods of self-expatriation which history assigns to an English Sovereign.

The disease amongst the potato crop seems to be universal; it has attacked the esculent simultaneously in Great Britain, and on the European as it did last year on the American continent. Several suggestions have been thrown out for remedying the evil, the most

practical of which has been put forth by a farmer of Dusseldorf; he recommends harrowing deeply the earth in which the tubercles are planted. This plan, it is said, will produce evaporation, by which the humidity caused by the fermentation will disappear. Some districts have escaped the ravages of the disease, but the injury is too wide spread not to cause alarm. On the European continent the potato crop has been all but destroyed, and in Holland, Belgium, and the north of France the most serious fears were entertained—so serious that the exportation of food was rigidly prohibited, and all duties on the importation of it repealed.

The present excited state of affairs in the United States, arising out of the Mexican dispute, and the feeling which for no wise or special purpose, has been evoked to prevent a just and satisfactory adjustment of the Oregon question—these combined causes are said to have determined the English Government to increase materially their force in Canada and the North American colonies. It was rumored that the Queen was about to visit York.

The Repeal agitation has lost an able, enthusiastic, and without an honest champion, by the untimely death of Mr. Thomas Davis, the principal editor of the *Liberator* newspaper, who died Sept. 15th from the effects of a gastric fever, with which he was seized about ten days previous. He had barely entered the prime of life being little over 30 years of age.

Mr. O'Connell is still rusticated at Darrymore, whence he issues his weekly missives to the Repealers in Conciliation-hall. He is about emerging from his mountain home, to attend "monster" demonstrations in Kerry, Mayo, and Tipperary.

Notwithstanding the immense importation of North American and Baltic timber into Belfast this season, the price of the article is rising, and is likely to rule high throughout the year, from the great demand occasioned by the large number of new buildings in progress. Scottish and Irish larch is also in request for railway purposes.

The eldest son of the late Mrs. Hemans has been appointed engineer to the Irish Great Western Railway.

In an address before the Repeal Association, John O'Connell made the following remarks, to correct the impression which seemed to prevail among the Americans, that the Irish people concurred in the execution on Gen. Jackson:

He had, no doubt, great energy, great courage, and great determination in carrying out his objects. (Hear.) He also had a virtue which, perhaps, many in that hall would not ascribe to him—he gave the English a capital good licking. (Great cheering and applause.) That seemed to cover a multitude of sins with them. (Renewed applause.) He (Mr. O'Connell) must, however, excuse his countrymen from the impression that they could bear any palliation of negro slavery, and General Jackson was, as was sorry to say, the steadfast and inveterate supporter of the accursed system of Slavery. (Hear.)

Mr. Gough's Health.—We regret to hear that Mr. Gough was attacked by a series of attacks his on Sunday evening last, in consequence of which his medical attendant, who remained with him for a long period, has positively forbidden his seeing any of his friends for the present. His situation is still so precarious that the greatest care is requisite, in order that a full restoration of health may be effected.—*London Journal*.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—The Emigration westward this past season, by way of the Lakes, is said to have exceeded that of any previous year. A correspondent of the *Albany Evening Journal* states that he lately went up the Lakes in a steamboat with 610 passengers and that he was assured that it was a low estimate to put the passengers at 500 a day, say for 200 days of the season, making 100,000, of whom one half at least were emigrants, going to make their homes in the West.

A NEW STATE.—A project has been started in the West Tennessee Wing by which to form a new State out of a portion of West Tennessee, the northern portion of Mississippi, that part of Kentucky lying west of the Tennessee river, making a State of quite respectable dimensions.

Some of the wealthiest men in St. Petersburg, whose word is good for £100,000, on the Exchange, are slaves; who, with their families may be sent by their masters to herd swine or dig in the mines.

A MIXTURE of metals, possessing qualities anti-rheumatic, and cheaper, yet more durable than brass, has been accomplished in France.

THE EXPENSE of the fete given upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Rhine is stated in the German papers, to amount to 5,000,000 francs (1,000,000). The musicians alone were paid 400,000 francs.

A Newspaper is about to be established in the city of Jerusalem.

## NOTICES.

### ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

BENJAMIN S. JONES and J. ELIZABETH HITCHCOCK will hold meetings at Berlin on Saturday and Sunday the 24th and 25th of October, commencing on Saturday afternoon.

### DISTRICT MEETING.

The Eastern District Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next meeting in Columbia on Seventh day the 1st of next month, at 10 o'clock A. M. Benjamin S. Jones, J. Elizabeth Hitchcock and other speakers are expected to be present. We hope there will be a general rally.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

10 mo. 17, 1845.

### NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the O. A. A. S. Society, are requested to meet at Columbia on Seventh day the 1st of next month, at 9 o'clock A. M. A punctual attendance of all the members is desirable, as business of importance will claim their attention.

LOT HOLMES, Sec'y.

10 mo. 17th 1845.